

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and continuations of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the *Brevier Legislative Reports*.]

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30, 1885—10 a. m.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

Mr. FOWLER called up his proposed amendment to the rules, so that when a committee report favorably on a bill but seventy-five copies shall be printed if the committee so recommend. He said it will cost \$10,000 this session to print bills under the rule as it now stands.

Mr. YOCHE opposed the amendment. The present rule is an improvement on the practice last session, and there would be less expense under the present rule than was incurred during the past one or two Legislatures. Unless bills are printed but few members can understand the provisions of the measures on which they will be called upon to vote. It is an easy matter when a bill is of small importance for some Senator to move that it be not printed.

Mr. MARSHALL: Many bills are of a dangerous character of legislation. The Alien bill of several years ago was not printed, and it passed both houses easily. If it had been printed it would not have passed and that it has been of great damage to the people of the State. Every Senator should have a fair chance to understand the provisions of every bill—especially those reported favorably from committees.

Mr. McINTOSH was of opinion there has already been more printing this session than during the whole of last session. He spoke of the stringing out of the printed matter unnecessarily, which increases the cost. When a bill is read some member can determine if there are vicious principles in it, and if so, it can be ordered printed. He hoped the amendment would be passed in the interest of economy.

Mr. SCHLOSS thought it for the information of every Senator to have bills printed. Enough time has been spent in discussing this question to pay for the printing of probably fifty bills. He demanded the previous question.

The Senate seconded the demand for the previous question, and under its operations the proposed amendment to the rules was rejected by yeas 12, nays 30.

SESSION HOUSES.

Mr. FOWLER called up from the files his notice for an amendment of the rules, so that the daily sessions shall commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

Mr. McCULLOUGH opposed the amendment. He desired the Senate should be as industrious as possible, but as we all know the work of this body now is being done in the committee rooms. With a little more attention, the business of the Chamber can be done in four hours per day. Committees members should not be compelled to sit in committee rooms till 11 and 12 o'clock at night, when so much time is idled away in open Senate.

Mr. WILLARD: So far as the amendment would be economy in time, it would have the contrary effect. An early hour for meeting would show no quorum present, and possibly force an early adjournment on that account. It is well enough later in the session, when all the committee work is in, to meet earlier, but now it would prove an absolute loss of time.

Mr. FOWLER desired a change so that members might have a chance to blow off their steam between 9 and 10 o'clock, and so be able to get down to business by 10 o'clock. He believed as many members would be here at 9 as at 10 o'clock. It is the general desire that there shall be no extra session, and let us work with that view. He insisted the amendment should prevail.

The amendment to the rule was rejected by yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. FAULKNER (explaining his negative vote) said that he was in favor of the amendment, but he was not in favor of it at 9 o'clock. He would gain more time this hour between 9 and 10 o'clock.

THE STATE'S TREASURY INVESTIGATION.
Mr. FOULKE: I rise to a question of privilege. A few days since you did me the honor, Mr. President, to appoint me as a member of a committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message in regard to the State Treasury, which committee was required to report whether an investigation was proper and necessary. A state of facts has occurred since that time which, in my humble opinion, renders it impossible for any man who respects himself to continue longer a member of a committee whose only business it is to believe in a state of investigation in regard to which it was authorized to inquire. I wish to lay this motion before the Senate and ascertain whether the Senate desires, under the circumstances, that I should longer remain a member of the committee. The committee met on the afternoon of yesterday before yesterday at the Bates House.

Mr. McCULLOUGH (interrupting): I rise to a point of order. I don't think there is any question of privilege about this. The Senate proposes to state what has occurred in the committee room. I don't think he has any right to make that sort of a statement under the claim of a question of privilege.

Mr. FOULKE: I should be very glad to refer the Senate as to what are questions of privilege under parliamentary law. They are questions relating to the conduct of members, and the complaint of one member against another. These have been decided as questions of privilege—as to the conduct of a member, and as to whether or not it is proper that I should continue longer a member of a committee.

Mr. McCULLOUGH (interrupting): I insist on my point of order.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: I will refer this question of order to the Senator from Lawrence (Mr. Willard) and the Senator from Marion (Mr. Winter) to decide whether this is a question of privilege or not.

Mr. WILLARD: When would you like to have a report from this committee?

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: At once—immediately.

While this committee was in consultation—

Mr. Duncan, of Brown, introduced a bill [S. 201] for the relief of Joel L. Davis, and authorizing the refunding to him of certain savings paid into the treasury of Bartholomew County, which was read the first time.

Mr. WILLARD: The committee agrees that this matter introduced by the Senator from Wayne (Mr. Foulke) is not a question of privilege, and bases the opinion upon the following authority: [Reads.] The Senator from Wayne seems to think it is a question of privilege to ask to be excused from serving on a committee. It is decided otherwise. [Reads.]

Mr. FOULKE: I will ask, sir, not as a question of privilege, to be excused from serving on that committee, and desire to state the reason why I ask.

Mr. WILLARD: That is not in order, under our regular order of business. We would have to suspend the regular order of business.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: The Senator from Wayne (Mr. Foulke) will take his seat.

Mr. FOWLER: I move that the regular

order of business be suspended that the Senator may state why he does not wish to act further with the investigation committee.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: I hope there will be no objection.

Several Senators—"Consent," "consent," "regular order."

Mr. FOULKE: On the occasion of the first meeting of the investigating committee the State Treasurer was invited by some members of the majority to be present, and no objection was made whatever by any member of the committee. The committee, after attending to some preliminary business—

Mr. McCULLOUGH: I have no objection to everything that has been done before that committee being told; but if the Senator is to have the floor to make a speech we should have the right to reply.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: I requested the Senator from Wayne to take his seat until the motion should be decided by the Senator from Lawrence and the Senator from Marion, and they have decided against him.

Mr. McCULLOUGH: I object to the Senator taking the floor in this measure for the purpose of delivering a political speech. He does not seem to understand that he is returned with the minority here, and that the majority have the responsibility upon them; that the same spirit which caused the majority four years ago to dictate what the legislation should be and what should not be has shown itself in this case, and the minority on that committee are determined to have their own way about it or refuse to act. The committee will in due time make a report, when the minority can also make a report. I object to his making insinuations against the members of the committee.

Mr. FOULKE: It is unfortunate in the extreme—

Mr. WILLARD (interrupting): I rise to a point of order. The Senator from Wayne has no right to come upon this floor and impugn the motives of any member of a committee.

Mr. FOULKE: I impugn the motives of no one.

Mr. WILLARD: You are doing it. If he is not satisfied with the action of the committee he has a regular parliamentary remedy. He can make a minority report in such language as he sees fit to use, and if the language is not proper he is amenable to the votes of the Senate.

Mr. FOULKE: I have had, as I understand it, consent of the Senate to state the facts upon which I am asking to be excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. WILLARD: You have not stated the facts.

Mr. FOULKE: I was proceeding to do so when interrupted by the Senator from Gibson (Mr. McCullough).

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: I intend to call your attention to the fact that objection was made.

Mr. FOULKE: If the majority of this Senate feel that they can afford not only to stifle the treasury investigation in their committee, but also to stifle an account of the transactions of their committee in the Senate, I can make a minority report in such language as I see fit to use, and if the language is not proper he is amenable to the votes of the Senate.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (rapping with his gavel): The Senator will take his seat. Bills on the second reading was the order at the adjournment, and under the rules, I suppose, that order shall be continued.

SHEEP PROTECTION.
Mr. HILLGASS' Sheep Husbandry Encouragement bill [S. 79] coming up in regular order was read the second time.

Mr. HILLGASS: This bill provides that a registry of sheep killed shall be kept, and that it shall be in the order in which they are registered. That is fair and just, and makes it impossible for the Township Trustees to give preference to their neighbors in the payment of losses. The bill also provides that the surplus funds shall be apportioned pro rata between cities and towns. It is well known a great portion of the tax levied upon dogs comes from cities and towns, and it is proper that cities and towns should have their pro rata share of the surplus.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: It seems to me the worst way to decide priority in recommending this bill to the Committee on Agriculture for this reason: There are two if not three other bills on this same subject now before the Committee on Agriculture, a report on which has been delayed because some Senators want to lay these bills before a convention of sheep raisers to meet in this city some time soon.

Mr. HILLGASS: Out of courtesy to the Senator from St. Joseph I consent that the bill may be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

It was so referred with an amendment proposed by the Senator from Elkhart (Mr. Davis), which was not read.

SALT NOTES.
Mr. Fowler's bill [S. 112] to cut off fraudulent sales of personal property was read the second time.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay, moved to amend so the Recorder shall receive the same fee for recording sales notes as for recording chattel mortgages.

Mr. FOWLER: These bills of sales might cover many pages, and it might be unjust to require an officer to record them at the same price as chattel mortgages. It seems to me the bill ought to pass just as it is. I propose to give the officer compensation for his work and nothing more.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WINTER moved to amend so the Recorder's fee shall in no case be less than fifty cents.

Mr. WILLARD moved to strike from the amendment the word "less" and insert in lieu the word "more."

Mr. FOULKE: I don't think the amendment would be just to the Recorder. There are instances where such instruments cover eight or ten pages, and it would not be fair to say the fee for recording shall not be more than fifty cents.

Mr. MAGEE: The Recorder is the lowest paid officer in the county. He is not paid sufficiently in some counties to support himself and pay necessary clerk hire. I think the motion of the Senator from Jay was right. I am opposed to the amendment to the amendment.

It was rejected, and the amendment [Mr. Winter's] was agreed to.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

INSANE WOMEN TRANSPORTATION.
Mr. Smith's, of Jennings, bill [S. 73] to provide that a female attendant shall accompany insane women while being conveyed to and from the Insane Hospital, and that the Superintendent shall have \$2,000 per month set aside as a fund for continuing expenses, which remains at the end of each month to be returned to the Treasury, coming up in regular order—

Mr. McCULLOUGH: This bill is for the convenience of the Superintendent who now has to pay current expenses out of his own pocket, and then depend on making out a bill and collecting it when the next monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees takes place. It adds no more to the expense.

Mr. MAGEE: This bill should be amended so as to apply to all the other Insane Hospitals.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: The part relative to female patients could not be made to apply to the other hospitals, but the setting aside a contingent fund might. He moved to suspend the constitutional rule that the bill must be passed to the final vote now.

Mr. MAGEE: I think this way of sus-

pending the constitutional provision is all wrong.

The motion was rejected by yeas 24, nays 18—the required two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, explaining his negative vote: Section 1 of this bill seems to contemplate that whatever has heretofore gone to the Sheriff for mileage in the transportation of female patients to and from the Insane Asylum shall go to the Superintendent of the institution. It seems to me the aggregate profits would be very large. And I apprehend there are other features in this bill which the Senate should carefully consider. Therefore I vote "no."

On motion by Mr. Smith, of Jennings, the bill was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. MAGEE it was referred to a select committee of three (Messrs. Messrs. Smith, of Jennings, and Fowler) with instructions to amend so it shall apply to all the insane hospitals, which committee soon returned the bill to the Senate with said amendments.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: This bill is intended to provide a humane way of transporting female patients to and from the Hospital for the Insane. There is an insane practice now in vogue which we can not endure any longer. I move to adopt the report of the committee to which the bill was originally referred, and also the amendments reported by this special committee.

Mr. MAGEE: In my opinion this bill proposes to take from the Sheriff of the various counties a duty which is devolved upon them by the statutes, and give it to the Superintendents of the Hospitals for the Insane. For that reason, I don't think it should be passed. I believe and am sure of the enforcements of the Superintendents of the Hospitals from this source would amount to thousands of dollars. I move to make this bill a special order for Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. WINTER: There are several things in this bill which should receive much more careful consideration. The law which now regulates the transportation of patients to the Insane Hospital makes ample provision for female attendants; it does not use the word "female," but it covers the case. There is ample provision made to send not only a female attendant, but also a male attendant, a female relative of the patient. The Superintendents of hospitals, according to the provisions of this bill, are to have the compensation now allowed assistants. Section 2871, R. S. of 1881, allows eight cents per mile to every attendant both ways, which by this bill is to go into the pockets of the Superintendents of these asylums. I don't for one moment imagine it was intended anything of that kind should be done under this bill. Again, I don't understand why \$2,000 a month for contingent expenses should be taken from the pockets of the Superintendents of the central hospital and \$1,000 a month in the hands of each of the Superintendents of the other hospitals. Twenty-four thousand dollars and \$36,000 makes \$60,000, which is a large sum of money to be disposed of in that way. Therefore I think the motion to postpone the consideration of this bill should prevail.

Mr. MAGEE: That section is not properly guarded in relation to the compensation for bringing patients to the asylums.

The motion to postpone was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30, 1885—10 a. m.

ALIEN LAND HOLDERS.
Mr. Robinson's bill [H. R. 13] to repeal an act authorizing aliens to hold title to real estate, coming up in regular order was read the third time.

Mr. SAYRE: I am convinced that this bill in its present condition ought not to pass, for the reason that it is simply a repeal of law. It will require further legislation declaring the alien land holders law null and void. The Senate bill contains the provisions, and that bill has already gone through the Senate. I think it would be better to postpone the consideration of this bill. Besides, the title of this bill is not correctly stated. It is not in favor of postponing this bill. Two years ago I had the pleasure to introduce a bill of the same purport, and while it was the intention of that House to pass that bill, it was defeated by postponing, and never reached a vote. The bill before the House repeats the law that gives aliens the right to hold real estate in the State of Indiana. I apprehend that the passage of this bill would give rise to different questions of doubt, and possibly involve men who have acquired rights under our laws in land and conveyed legislation. The Senate bill makes some provisions for men who have purchased real estate under the existing law. The bill before the House does not do this. I approve the sentiment of the bill as far as it goes, but I think we should be more hasty and enact legislation that will require additions to it.

Mr. BROWNING: I am in favor of the provisions of this bill, but while that is true I don't think it right and proper for this House to proceed and pass the bill while the Senate bill, which contains all the provisions of the present bill, is before our committee. We don't need these two bills. The title is not good because it has been copied from the old bill. It is defective. I move that the further consideration of this bill be postponed until next Thursday morning.

Mr. ADAIR: The motion to postpone this bill until next Thursday is a good motion. We all agree as to the merits and the ideas of this bill. I don't believe this bill will reach the ends that we all want to reach. The bill that comes from the Senate gives aliens five years in which to dispose of their property.

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I favor the postponement of this because it can't hurt the bill. A few days delay will not affect the bill.

Mr. KELLISON: It has been stated that if this bill is passed in the present form we would be without law upon this subject. In other words, that aliens could not take by descent. There is a law upon this subject. That law is still in force and was not repealed by the act of 1881. So the effect of repealing this act would leave the law in force that is already in force authorizing

real estate to pass to aliens by descent. In the absence of all statutory law I undertake to say that no alien has a right to hold real estate in the State of Indiana. I hope the bill will not be postponed.

Mr. WILLIAMS demanded the previous question.

The House seconded the demand, and under its operation the motion to make this bill a special order for Thursday next was agreed to by yeas 55, nays 36.

STATIONERY FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.
Mr. Helms' bill [H. R. 32] to provide for the purchase of all stationery for county officers by the County Commissioners, coming up in regular order, was read the third time.

Mr. HELMS: Our country has tried the plan of purchasing stationery after the plan suggested in the bill, and found it worked admirably. At the close of 1884 our county learned that by purchasing stationery themselves they made a saving of \$900. Thinking that it would be a general saving throughout the State, I have introduced this bill, and ask its passage.

Mr. STALEY: We have had some experience in this time in my county, only our experience is just in the other way precisely. We found that it was a loss of money, and that the County Commissioners, by allowing the County Commissioners to purchase it, I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. GOODING: There is a good deal in the character and quality of paper, and I think the clerks and officers of the county are better judges of what kind of paper they want than the County Commissioners. I think the county officers are better qualified to know the quality of the paper they want.

Mr. HARRELL: As far as the officers of my county are concerned I consider them honorable gentlemen. As has been said, they know what they want. The stationery men will form a combination on the County Commissioners, and they will be obliged to take the stationery at the price offered by this combination. I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. ENGLE: There seems to be a misunderstanding about this bill. The only difference between this bill and the law is that the bill provides that the furnishing of stationery shall be let by public auction. The law provides that the County Commissioners shall buy all the paper they want. This bill would cause a reduction in the cost of the stationery, and I think it ought to pass.

Mr. DITMERE: For two years past the county officers of my county have been cutting down the price of stationery by letting the furnishing out to auction. I believe this is a wise measure, and ought to pass.

Mr. LOYD: I believe that county officers are elected with a view to their fitness and qualifications. I apprehend that a Board of County Commissioners know as little about the fitness of a certain clerk as it is possible for them to know. I believe the bill before the House would be the means of bringing into use in the offices an inferior class of stationery, and this is especially not desirable, when we come to include the different books of records and tax duplicates, etc. It is necessary that they be of the very best quality. I don't think any one who could be a better judge of the stationery they want than the County Auditor, County Clerk, or any other officer. I am opposed to the bill.

The bill finally passed the House of Representatives by yeas 52, nays 41.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE STATE TREASURY.
The Speaker announced the special order for this hour, being the consideration of the Senate amendment [see page 88 of the *Brevier Reports*] to the House concurrent resolution for an investigation into the Governor's failure to make an examination of the State Treasurer's office.

Mr. McWILLIAMS moved that the further consideration of the concurrent resolution and amendment be postponed until next Thursday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. SAYRE: I hope the motion to postpone the consideration of this concurrent resolution will not pass. I have said because I feel from the information that I am possessed of that the subject demands immediate attention. If all of the members of this House don't know some of the members do know that the condition of the Indiana State Treasury is no wise in the condition that the law or public safety require it to be. On that account I believe that this Senate amendment ought to be concurred in, authorizing the formation of a committee. I do this for the reason that the Senate has awakened to the public demand upon this question that the Treasury of the State of Indiana was in an unsafe condition and that it should be investigated, and the Senate paid heed to that voice and reversed its action upon this subject. I believe that the House ought to concur in this amendment, and that a committee ought to be appointed to investigate the Treasury of the State of Indiana, and to report to the House. I think I am not going beyond what the people generally believe that the Treasurer of the State of Indiana for the last two years has been constantly violating the law; that he is a criminal under the laws of the State of Indiana; and I believe by investigation their officers will be shown to be an embezzler, and when he takes the oath of office it will be moral perjury on his part. This is the condition of the State Treasury. Where there should be \$100,000 I feel safe in saying there is not one-half that amount now. I feel safe in saying that all sorts of schemes and devices have been resorted to by the Treasurer and his friends to make an appearance or a showing that might satisfy a committee only asking questions of witnesses not under oath. I don't believe that any such information will be derived from the report of the committee we have already appointed, and on that account I think the further consideration of this question ought not to be postponed. Because of a misunderstanding between the members of the committee as to their power and authority they can not and will not afford this House any information that will be useful upon this question. In no way can this matter be settled so that the people of Indiana will be satisfied except by the appointment of a committee with the authority to send for persons and papers and making a complete showing of the Treasury of the State of Indiana. I believe I am warranted further in giving information to this House, and I am not quite sure that it is violating etiquette, that the committee that is now in the investigation of these affairs are utterly powerless to make investigation. I can show that the Treasurer holds \$60,000 worth of Marion County orders drawing interest. While the law requires that he shall have the cash in the Treasury to pay on demand, yet he exhibits as assets county orders issued to John C. Bismark, that are more than twelve months due and drawing interest. This committee has not power to find out whether these orders are the equivalent of cash. I have said this much why the investigation ought not to be postponed. The Treasurer is soon to file a new bond, and before his term commences or is entitled to commence under the law this investigation ought to be made complete and thorough. Any legislation upon this subject will be retarded and prevented if it is possible. So that the wise thing for you to do if you want to be faithful to the public interest and protect the funds that have been raised by the hard processes of taxation, is to make this investigation now that the people may feel entirely safe in relation to the condition of their funds in the State Treasury.

Mr. McMULLEN: I shall not go into

the discussion that the gentleman has indulged in. This resolution was passed by this House and taken to the Senate, and before that resolution came back they passed a resolution asking that the House concur with them in the making of a committee to investigate the part of Governor Porter's message referring to the State Treasury. The majority of this House passed that resolution. That committee has been doing its work and doing it well. Contrary to what the gentleman has said this committee has understood the resolution very well. I know that they understood it so well that every Democrat voted on one side and the Republicans on the other. I don't know of any misunderstanding. Now is it fair and right to appoint another committee before the one already appointed has had time to report? This is the best reason in the world why the consideration of this resolution and its amendment be postponed until Thursday at 2 o'clock and by that time I have reason to believe that the committee that has been appointed to see whether this investigation was necessary will have reported, and the House can tell what to do. I demand the previous question.

The House seconded the demand, and under its operations the motion to postpone was agreed to by yeas 54, nays 33.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were recorded Friday, January 30, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block. Telephone, 1,048:

William Jones and wife to Henry O. Rose et al., warranty deed to part of lot 10 in the town of West Newton..... 100 00
Louisa J. Plafin to Emma A. Martin, warranty deed to part of lot 10 in the town of West Newton..... 325 00
John C. New, Executor, to Matilda A. Adams, warranty deed to part of lot 10 in square 23 in Beaty's addition to the city of Indianapolis..... 133 34
Ad Seidensticker et al. to Margarette Budmeyer, warranty deed to lot 4 in Seidensticker's subdivision of part of lot "B" in Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company's addition to the city of Indianapolis..... 125 00
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to Eleanor Ferguson's heirs, warranty deed to lot 15 in Wood's subdivision of square 2 in the city of Indianapolis..... 100 00
No. 2,556, to Maggie Brown, warranty deed to lot 15 in Wood's subdivision of square 2 in the city of Indianapolis..... 5,050 00
Charles A. Morse and wife to Emma L. Scholz, warranty deed to lot 5 in Andrew E. Carey's first addition to the town of Oakland..... 130 00
Jacob L. Young and wife to William F. H. Shank, warranty deed to part of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 16, north of range 1 east..... 000 00

Conveyances & consideration..... \$ 6,513 34

Vert Endry Gets \$150 Damages.

The case of Vert Endry vs. Frederick Beitcher was tried in Squire Feilman's Court yesterday, and the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for \$150. Endry sued Beitcher, alleging that he went to Danville to place an estimate on the value of a bakery defendant was about to purchase the latter to pay his fare. When he returned home he was put off the train by the conductor for not having a ticket, and was compelled to walk in to the city, a distance of fourteen miles. His feet were frosted, and he fell once in a snow-pit, sustaining injuries. He demanded \$200.

Local Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT.
Room 2.—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge.
Angus Helms et al. vs. Henry B. Barton. Leave. On trial by jury.

CRIMINAL COURT.
Hon. Pierce Norton, Judge.
State vs. Thomas DeLorme. Petit larceny. Indictment quashed and information filed.

Fires.

Fires are one of the most disagreeable and painful of disasters. They are usually produced by sedentary habits, indigestion, costiveness or intemperance. The disease is of common occurrence, and to effect a certain cure should be promptly treated by proper remedies. There is nothing more reliable by its wonderful curative action than Dr. Price's Sarsaparilla, which the medical virtues of Pond's Extract which are very valuable in the above complaint, are in a state of great concentration. It is advisable in every instance, however, to use both the extract and Ointment. Ask your druggist and be sure you get the right articles.

Sullivan Heavily Fined.

Boston, Jan. 30.—John L. Sullivan was fined \$115 in the Municipal Court this morning, for fast driving and unnecessary cruelty in beating a horse.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN SEASONING.

Professor Adolph Ott, New York, says: "I used it for weakness during an ocean passage. In most of the cases the violent symptoms which characterize that disease yielded and gave way to a healthful action of the functions impaired."

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven itself the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla."

THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. E. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Sell Cure Free

Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Headache, and other ailments cured by Dr. Ward & Co., Louisville, Mo.

DR. WARD & CO., LOUISVILLE, MO.

NO POISON IN